



"THE EVENING SHAPE"



"NECK TRIMMINGS TO SET THEM OFF."

## THE PARIS HATS FOR THIS WINTER

They are Put up Decidedly on the Picture Order

AND, HAVE A BEWITCHING TILT.

Hand Painted. Blues, Greens—Fours of All Kinds Are Used Freely Upon Hats—A Great Season for the Bird Breast.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—My mind is filled with picture hats, for I had the pleasure of looking at dozens of them this morning. Not ordinary picture hats, but those which have been solved by me. It is the tilt of the brim and the angle at which the crown is tilted that make the difference.

Yet, from what a variety one can choose. The blouse hat is ever popular. Hats with blouse crowns, all hands painted, are seen. So are hats with a crown of velvet or silk or cloth, hand-painted or embroidered, or applied with the metallic trimmings, constitute the hat except for the plumes, which are set upon the brim in flower fashion.

The hand-painted hat originated with the Princess of Wales who wore one to the English races in July. She bought it in Paris and the milliner who made it showed me the design. It was upon mirror velvet of reddish hues and the flowers were trailing vines in red and green.

The blouse crown was fitted to the crown of black velvet, and at one side were six feathers in black and coral all lying over that elegant painted crown, almost hiding it, yet revealing the texture and sufficiently. The mirror velvet was bewitching.

The larger crown is now in vogue. It looks like a cabbage in tulle. It is really upon the back of the head and serves as a fixture for the universal plumes which stand upright, sloping a little toward the front of the hat.

Many of the brims of the picture hats are set as deep as the crown and the front is then pulled down and forward and wired to make a dip over the forehead. This eccentric shape must be treated eccentrically. A big bird is placed upon the front of the hat, with one wing lifted higher than the other.

Small turbans are made light with bunches of chrysanthemums. The Amazon picture hat has the two sides upturned, and under one side there is a bunch of winter flowers. The usual trimming for this hat is a very charming, rich row of ribbon wired and placed directly upon the front of the hat. There may be a buckle in front, and from this buckle there may extend backward plumes of any description.

Furs are much used upon hats. The all-fur toque is not so much seen. It is too warm for the head and wholly destructive to the coiffure. But the fur-trimmed hat is very fashionable and very expensive. There are many ways of using the fur, and tails are seen in the trimmings, the queer little green daisies hanging down from the back in a very odd, yet becoming fashion.

Tails for the hat and for the neck and muff are of all varieties, the manufac-

tured tails being quite as pretty as the real ones. Black tails, tails of Russian sable and Hudson Bay sable vie in popularity with the tails of the ermine, the squirrel, the stone marten, the gray fox and the blue marten.

The simplest trimming for home use is the grebe, which is the smooth white breast of the large web-footed bird of the name. The wild duck furnishes the grebe breast of commerce. It is said, and so also the wild goose. At its best it is thick and soft and silvery and makes a very effective trimming for the crown of the hat. With six grebes a hat can be nicely trimmed. Take a low turban for a foundation. Wind a grebe around each side of the brim, lay two grebes over the top, cover each side of the crown and you have a very well trimmed hat, such as is displayed every day in the Rue de la Paix.

The finest breasts of grebe come from the grebes themselves. They are thicker and softer and can be distinguished by their peculiar glossy smoothness. They come from Spain and from Turkey and from California, though there are a few now in the south of France.

A correspondent from the States writes me that she wishes to purchase a fur cape and does not know what kind of

entire cape. Her hat turns far up at one side and is bordered with sable tails which are put on along the very edge, making the hat large and picturesque.

Hat brims are quite independent of their crowns and are made of different materials, the trim being of velvet and the crown of silk, or the brim of silk and the crown of velvet. Sharp contrasts are the most noticeable features of the winter hats, the color being in many cases sharply divided in the center, suggesting that the hat might have been made by different hands in different cities and joined by accident.

Yet they are beautiful, these new hats with their carnival of color and their wonderful shapes, but they must be put together by the hand of an artist.

A young American art student, she hails from the city of Omaha, told me that she had been busy all the season designing new hats. "You Americans are so clever in your color designs," said the milliner to her. "We French are much more economical. We use bits of silk and small pieces of fur, and tiny lengths of velvet, while you cut freely from the whole piece, but we have not your eye for color. That is superb."

The young woman has designed the

back, the trimming stands high enough at the front to make up for it.

The flat hats have the front brims at least one inch wider in the front than at the back.

## FIELD OF THE WORKINGMAN

Vancouver has a labor temple. Indiana has a Pelehan hare farm. Tyreso has a Japanese newspaper. Winnipeg bicycle workers organized. Sweden has forty co-operative societies. California has a 1,200-acre lemon grove. London seamen average \$1.88 a week. Indianapolis cream-makers get \$1.75 a day. Pennsylvania has a 5,332-foot-deep oil well.

The Iron Moulders' Union of Great Britain has \$299,999.

Eight hours of plain printing in New York yields \$3.20.

Washington is to have a unionists' free employment bureau.

The initiation fee of the New York Drug Clerks' League is now \$5.

St. Paul moulders were conceded a minimum scale of \$2.50 a day.

All Illinois Knights of Pythias printing must bear the union label.

Boycott forced a Springfield, Mass., theatre to employ unionists.

An international congress of clerks may be held at Paris next year.

The railway orders will establish co-operative stores for their own use.

The Jersey City Central Labor Union has abolished the office of president.

Kansas City Journeymen Painters will raise the initiation fee to \$10 in 1900.

Nine but unionists are teachers at the simplest typographical school of Paris.

The Minneapolis Woodworkers' Council located at 247 to the inclosed-out cabinet-makers of Denmark.

"In my judgment," says Congressman Sawyer, "no man ought to work more than eight hours a day."

A St. Louis rubber company's new plant will employ between 300 and 400 men and women. The establishment will be union through.

At Buffalo, Councilman J. N. Adam, Councilman Charles Klueck and His Honor Mayor Ditch favor the Municipal Printing Bureau plan.

The Social Democratic party has nominated John Weaver Sherman, an active member of the Newspaper Writers' Union, for Mayor of Boston.

The Prison Engineers' Association has a library of 500 volumes, and a marble tablet with electrical instruments for education.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers of England has only 2,673 out of 84,243 members in that country, representing less than 2 1/2 per cent.

At Pittsburgh the engineers employed by the Pennsylvania Company have presented a petition to the management for a union in their working hours from twelve to eight.

The big laborers in New York are advertised by a rival co-operative concern to be established by the members of the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union.

The New York Distillers' Union, which has had a number of strikes during the past two years, has decided to become its own employer and form a joint stock company with that end in view.

In New York heretofore all work about the engine houses outside of fire duty had been performed by regular mechanics instead of by detailed firemen, who have been occasionally assigned to such work.

At Birmingham, says the Nashville American, the Knights of Labor secured a signal victory over the United Mine Workers, and have practically obtained control of the Walker county coal mines, employing 150 men.

London Grocers and Provision Clerks' Union make the claim that because they are opposed to the handling of adulterated goods a law was passed on the statutes making the clerks liable for the acts of the proprietors.

The advances granted by a New York cigar manufacturer were as follows: Machine workers, 40 cents more a thousand; hand workers, \$1.20; rollers, 75 cents; chest workers, \$1. hand chest workers 50 cents; packers, 15 cents to \$1.

The co-operative stores in Allegheny



SMALL TURBANS ARE MADE HIGH.

a cape to buy. She asked my advice. I told her what to buy, not knowing her purse. Seal is always fashionable. The same cannot be said of mink, though just now it is the vogue. Baby lamb is the most elegant and most expensive of furs but it keeps it away from the ordinary mortal. Russian sable is beautiful. The Princess of Wales recently bought a cape of Russian sable of exquisite pattern, long in the back, open in front and beautifully trimmed with chignon ruffles around the edge. Think of it, chignon on fur.

Miss Daisy Letter, who is reported engaged to Lord Colin Campbell, purchased an ermine cape, lined with shell pink silk and trimmed with ermine tails, a very beautiful thing, too dear, probably for my enquiring friend. The Princess Victoria, of Wales, who will marry Prince George of Greece some day, has one of chinchilla, not at all expensive, but made elegant by the most decorative trimming of short stubby black tails around the

winter hats and is at work upon the Easter hats. They will be tall, very large, and trimmed with a great profusion of velvet and flowers, fairly reveling in bloom.

A very novel effect was attained by a high-crowned milliner of the Boulevard Haussmann. He took last season's hats with their long trimmings and covered them with up-to-date effects. One which had two smooth black breasts lying across the crown was made larger by adding two bird breasts which he laid over the black breasts. A big grebe head with tufts was fastened in the front. The tufts, which was trimmed with folds of velvet, was made fashionable by the addition of a very large chou rose of silk.

Hats are so much larger this year and so much higher and broader in every way that trimmings can be added with very good results.

The crown continues to grow in height, and where the crown slopes low at the



"THE AMAZON HAT HAS SIDES UPTURNED."



"THE BLOUSE HAT IS POPULAR."

## The Furniture Selling Reaches Unequaled Bargain Proportions.

A hopeless task to tell you of your buying possibilities at these stores when this building is full of FURNITURE clamoring for recognition among the best values. The offerings that do find mention in these columns are forcible enough to demand the presence of all economically-inclined shoppers. Enterprise has wrought wonders throughout our establishments, and all dealing means a firmer cementing of your confidence to our policy. It's only our inapproachable advantages in the market that make possible such advantages for you. The skill and art of the most reputable furniture makers in the country manifest themselves in our stocks. Therefore, our claims of great values imply more than lower prices—unquestionable quality above all things. CREDIT is ready to serve you on any amount of purchase. Make the terms most advantageous to yourself.



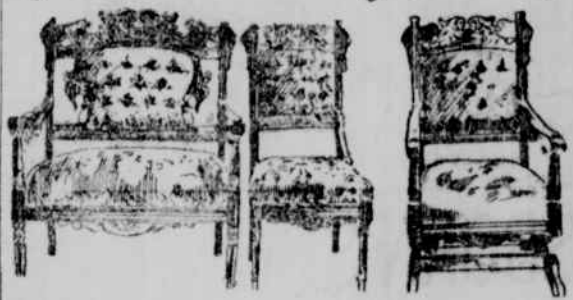
A high value at a very low price is this Heavy Oak Extension Table, with five legs of solid oak. These Tables are worth \$55—now \$33.48. A more elaborate and handsome Extension Table, with five carved legs and highly polished, and worth from \$12 to \$15, now \$8.50.



Rattan Rockers of every description. A very Pretty Rattan Rocker, well made and comfortable, \$2.48.



It's a pleasure to have your library adorned with a handsome Combination Case. Our stock is incomparable; prices unequalled. A fine Combination, golden oak finish Case, with mirror back, \$14.50.



There's one department in this store that is a revelation to shoppers who have seen those elsewhere, and that's the Parlor Suites section. Here's where elegance and reasonableness find linkage. An idea is a handsome five-piece Parlor Suite, covered in fine silk damask, highly polished, and carefully made, \$32.50.



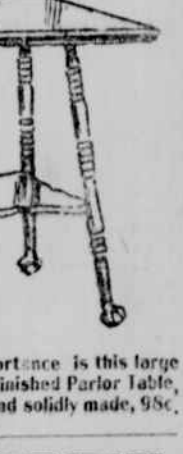
A pretty solid Oak Chiffonier, nicely finished, five roomy drawers, only \$4.48.



Here's a swell Desk for "My Lady's" boudoir. It's made of handsome mahogany, inlaid with pearl, and elaborately finished, \$4.75.



Carpets and Draperies. Owing to the great success of last week's specials we again repeat them. It's an additional warning to those who were not quick last week. Snap these: Large Size Fringe Rugs, 79c. Ingrain Carpets, 50c up. Heavy Brussels Carpets, 65c a yard. Ingrain Art Squares, \$2.98. In our LACE CURTAIN Department there is no faltering in underselling. Qualities and patterns will amaze you. Best proof: \$1 LACE CURTAINS .....40c. (A pretty pair indeed.) \$1.50 LACE CURTAINS (pair).....38c. (Very heavy and extra wide.) BEAUTIFUL TAPESTRY PORTIERES .....\$2.48 (Extra wide and quality.) TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, 20c.



A value of importance is this large oak or mahogany finished Parlor Table, 24x24 inch top, and solidly made, 98c.

CASH - - - OR - - - CREDIT. **MAYER & PETTIT,** Southern Furniture and Carpet Co. 7 and 9 West Broad Street.

## THE LEGEND OF THE SEA SERPENT

Sailors do not Believe That Such Things Exist.

THERE ARE PLENTY SEA SNAKES

But the Limit of Their Length is Six Feet—As for the Thirty-Foot Fellow With Flowing Mane, He is a Myth.

To the curious in such matters it must be intensely interesting to note how vigorous even in these latter days, and in the most prominent centers of civilization, is the craving after one of the most ancient of all the world's myths. An immense volume might be written upon the persistence of the sea-serpent legend, beginning away back in the twilight of history and carried right down into this present year of grace. The sea-serpent is a creature of the imagination, a creature of the mind, and it is the mind that has created the monster, and it is the mind that has created the monster, and it is the mind that has created the monster.

Business Agent Martin Conroy, of the Baltimore City, who submitted to the Board of Education the testimony of two Baltimoreans that a sea-serpent was seen in the harbor of the city, has been seen under certain abnormal conditions which has been hastily pronounced serpentine in character. Afterward, with the natural tendency to embellish a story which all narrators are prone to definite details have been added until some hideous worm worthy to take its place among the nightmares of the "older land" has been evolved.

In the course of my wanderings in the frequented parts of the watery world I have come in contact with many queer fish-queers. In fact, I feel bound to make every excuse for those who, having seen strange shapes for the first time, have brought home hair-raising affidavits as to the truth of their reports.

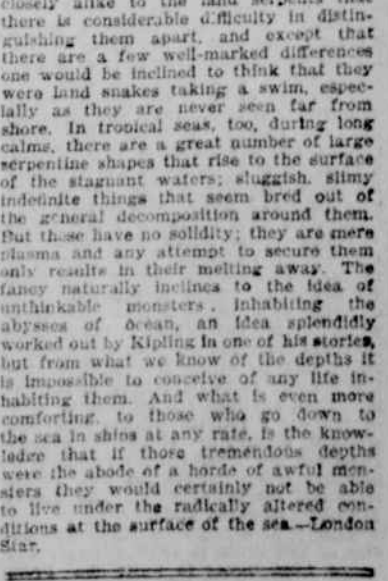
YARNS WITH LITTLE BASES. But it must be said, also that many of these yarns leave their concoctors without excuse, for it should at once have been evident to a seaman that the monster viewed was nothing more serpentine like than a moray, one of the long slender eels that are found on the coasts of nearly every country in the world. The latest story from Campbelltown bears all the marks of being built up out of a moray. Its "lugsail" has having doubtless sprung up mischievously under the eye of the observer. Or more likely still it may have been seen in British waters twenty feet long, a length that would most easily and naturally lend itself to "triple expansion."

Undoubtedly the basis of the majority

of sea-serpent stories is the gigantic cuttlefish, observations of which have been handed down to us from the remotest times, without strange to us, within the last century even scientific men found it easier to accept sea-serpent fables as true than accurate details about huge cuttlefish. On June 4, 1886, I published in Nature an account of a conflict between the sperm whale and an immense cuttlefish, being moved thereto by reading a translation of a paper read by the prince of Monaco before the Academie des Sciences at Paris on the discovery of fragments of a huge cuttlefish in the electa of a sperm whale which he saw killed off Terceira. And I then stated that such a sight would abundantly justify any number of sea-gazing eyes, still like first in fact all the usual apocryphal My sober account drew forth from the veteran Dr. Andrew Wilson the remark in the Illustrated London News of July 11, 1886, that I had finally settled the sea-serpent question. The good professor was overzealous. Popular myths don't die as easily as that. Perhaps in this utilitarian and unobtrusive age it is just as well they shouldn't. And to the majority of people the sea, vast, mysterious and unknown, is the seat of the most terrible of the huge, the eerie and the monstrous.

Not but what I consider that the gigantic cuttlefish is even more marvelous and awe-inspiring than any imaginary monster. At the natural history museum a small specimen about three feet long (tentacles and all) may be seen. Go and look at it and imagine it increased to twenty-five times its present size and then say whether you think that the mind of man ever conceived anything more calculated to make the hair of your flesh stand up.

PLENTY OF LITTLE ONES. Sea snakes there are, of course, plenty of them, but the utmost limit of their size is six feet in length. They are so "closely" alike to the land serpents that it is a considerable difficulty in distinguishing them apart, and except that there are a few well-marked differences one would be inclined to think that they were land snakes taking a swim, especially as they are never seen far from shore. In tropical seas, too, during long calms, there are a great number of large serpentine shapes that rise to the surface of the stagnant waters; sluggish, slimy indefinite things that seem bred out of the general decomposition around them. But these have no solidity; they are mere plasma and any attempt to secure them only results in their melting away. The fancy naturally inclines to the idea of unkillable monsters. Inhabiting the abysses of ocean, an idea splendidly worked out by Kipling in one of his stories, but from what we know of the depths it is impossible to conceive of any life inhabiting them. And what is even more comforting to those who go down to the sea in ships at any rate, is the knowledge that if those tremendous depths were the abode of a horde of awful monsters they would certainly not be able to live under the radically altered conditions at the surface of the sea.—London Star.



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